

## Trend Study 16A-18-02

Study site name: Deep Creek.

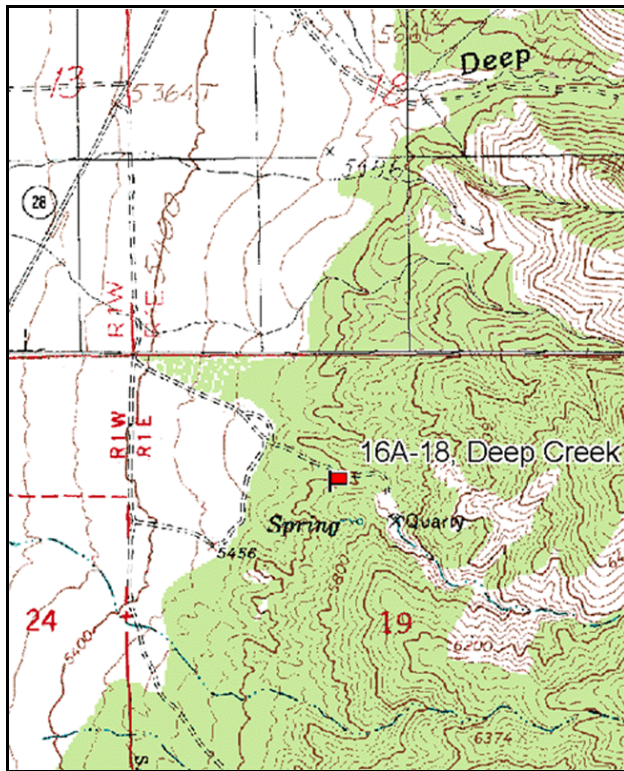
Vegetation type: True Mountain Mahogany.

Compass bearing: frequency baseline 235 degrees magnetic (line 3 @ 264°M, line 4 @ 249°M).

Frequency belt placement: line 1 (11 & 95ft), line 2 (34ft), line 3 (59ft), line 4 (71ft).

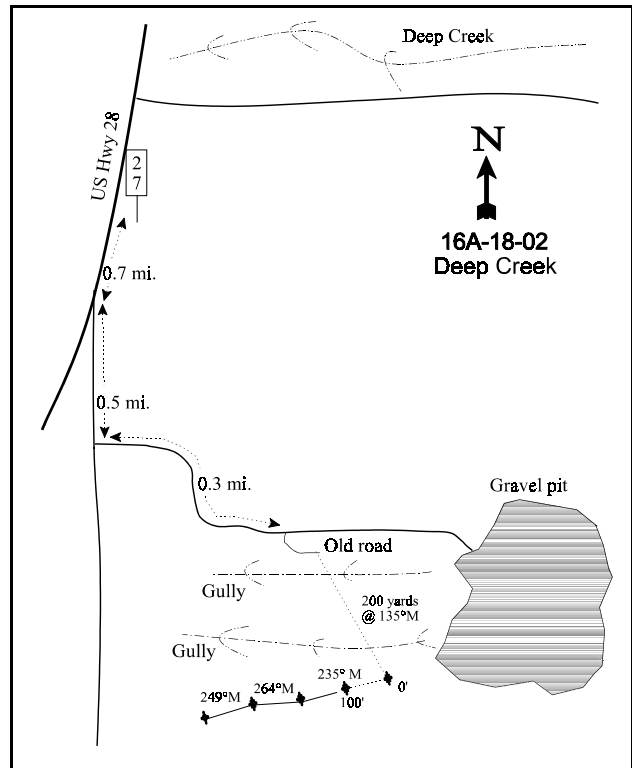
### LOCATION DESCRIPTION

From the post office in Levan go south on U-28 for 3.8 miles. Turn left 0.7 miles past mile marker 27 (east then south) and go 0.5 miles to a fork in the road. Take a left (east) and go 0.3 miles to another fork. Take the old road to the right and park when it ends. From here, the 0-foot baseline stake is 200 yards at an azimuth of 135 degrees magnetic. There are some large boulders around the 100-foot baseline stake.



Map Name: Chriss Canyon

Township 15S, Range 1E, Section 19



Diagrammatic Sketch

GPS: NAD 27, UTM 12S 4371983 N 425754 E

## DISCUSSION

### Deep Creek - Trend Study No. 16A-18

This trend study monitors critical deer winter range located just south of Deep Creek. It is placed along a narrow ridge running east to west, sampling northwest and southeast facing slopes of 15% to 20%. The site supports a sparse pinyon-juniper stand associated with an understory mixture of browse species. Vegetative composition is typical of the west facing foothills from Levan south to the unit boundary. Herbaceous plants are usually very scattered and of little importance. Deer use of the area was reported moderate to heavy in 1983 and 1989. Several deer carcasses were found on the site in 1989. Pellet group quadrat frequency for deer was fairly low at 16% in 1997. A few elk pellet groups were also found at that time. Data from a pellet group transect read on site in 2002 estimated only 9 deer days use/acre (23 ddu/ha). Sheep had heavily utilized the site during the spring of 2002.

Soils are moderately deep in places with an average effective rooting depth of just over 18 inches along the baseline. Texture is a clay with a neutral pH of 7.2. The soil has poor structure with considerable erosion pavement on the surface. Pavement consists of small, flat and thin rock that cover a large portion of the exposed bare areas. Phosphorus is low at only 6.6 ppm. Values less than 10 ppm may be limiting to plant growth and development. In addition, percent organic matter is relatively low at only 1.2%. Permeability to water is likely poor and even moderate intensity storms can generate runoff from the barren shrub and tree interspaces. Erosion is apparent and unavoidable due to the poor protective ground cover. Protective cover is principally a function of aerial shrub and tree crowns, not herbaceous cover which is more effective at protecting the soil. With the lack of herbaceous species, the protection of the surface soil is minimal. Bare ground has been high in all years, especially in 2002 at 47%. The erosion condition classification was determined to be slight in 2002.

The site supports small populations of three preferred browse species: mountain big sagebrush, true mountain mahogany, and green ephedra. Mountain big sagebrush numbered around 500 plants/acre in 1983 and 1989. The population has become increasingly decadent with heavy use through 1989. Since 1989, sagebrush numbers have steadily declined to only 240 moderately hedged plants/acre in 2002. Vigor is normal on most plants but half are decadent. Dead plants, first included in the 1997 sample, total more than the number of live plants (360 plants/acre), indicating a definite declining population. Recruitment is also poor with no young or seedlings sampled in 2002.

True mountain mahogany appeared to have a stable population with adequate reproduction, moderate to heavy use, and low decadence in 1983 and 1989. Mahogany density increased by 46% in 1997 likely due to the larger, more representative sample used. Density was estimated at 1,040 plants/acre in 2002. Use remains moderate to heavy with most use in 2002 due to spring sheep grazing. Annual leader growth averaged 2.5 inches in 2002 and leaders were difficult to find due to the heavy use on available plants. Decadence increased from 14% in 1997 to 35% in 2002.

Although green ephedra is less preferred, it produces additional winter forage. The population density was estimated at 700 plants/acre in 2002. Mature plants are large with an average height of 3 ½ feet and a crown diameter of over 4 feet. Use of these shrubs was light to moderate in 1997 and 2002.

The herbaceous understory is sparsely distributed and most shrub and tree interspaces lack vegetative cover. Even cheatgrass is infrequent and found mostly under juniper crowns. Perennial grasses occur most often in the more favorable microsites near the base of shrubs. The most common perennial species is bluebunch wheatgrass which grows in scattered patches. The only other fairly common perennial grass is Sandberg bluegrass. Forbs produce as much cover as grasses, but composition is poor. The most common species is the annual, bur buttercup. The only common perennial species include tapertip hawksbeard and hoods phlox.

### 1983 APPARENT TREND ASSESSMENT

Soil condition is poor with poor protective ground cover provided by herbaceous plants. The study area has poor fertility and has a long history of erosion which has depleted the site potential. Soil erosion will continue to be a problem unless some manipulative steps such as terracing or chaining and seeding are undertaken. Vegetative trend appears somewhat more stable, in spite of an apparent declining big sagebrush population. The other key species, true mountain mahogany, appears stable or perhaps even increasing. Herbaceous understory is depleted and will continue to be so.

### 1989 TREND ASSESSMENT

Soil trend is down slightly due to a significant increase in cover of pavement and a decline in litter cover. Percent bare ground declined, but it is apparent that the decline is the result of soil loss. Erosion is ongoing and there are active gullies around the site. Comparisons of the browse data indicate a stable browse component. The key browse species, namely true mountain mahogany and mountain big sagebrush, have maintained their moderate to heavily hedged growth form and normal vigor. About a third of the mahogany population consists of young plants. The sagebrush population is stable in terms of density, but percent decadence has increased. Trend for the herbaceous understory is up slightly. The frequency data show a significant increase in the nested frequency of bluebunch wheatgrass. In the forb category, frequency is moderate and composition is similar between years for this relatively unimportant forage source.

#### TREND ASSESSMENT

soil - down slightly and in poor condition (2)

browse - stable (3)

herbaceous understory - up slightly, but poor (4)

### 1997 TREND ASSESSMENT

The soil trend shows an increasing loss of soil with rock/pavement cover increasing from 26% to 29% and bare ground declining from 31% to 25%. Litter cover is low and has declined to 26%. Trend is considered stable but in very poor condition. The browse trend appears stable. Density of mountain big sagebrush has declined, but it is not known how much of the change is due to the larger sample taken in 1997. However, the large number of dead plants alone (340 plants/acre) can explain the decline in the population. The most important browse species, mountain mahogany, accounts for 38% of the browse cover. It displays a stable population with moderate to heavy use, good vigor, and low decadence. The increase in density between 1989 and 1997 is likely due to the larger sample used in 1997. Trend for the herbaceous understory is stable and in poor condition.

#### TREND ASSESSMENT

soil - Stable but in poor condition (3)

browse - stable (3)

herbaceous understory - stable but poor (3)

## 2002 TREND ASSESSMENT

Trend for soil is down and in poor condition. Cover of bare ground has increased from 25% to 47%. Grass and forb cover have also declined from 17% to 7%. Cover of pavement declined nearly 2-fold. Some of the increase in bare ground and decline in pavement cover is likely due to the large number of sheep which grazed the site this spring. However, erosion is ongoing and there is not enough protective ground cover on the soil surface. Trend for the key browse species, mountain mahogany, is up slightly. Density has increased 17% to 1,040 plants/acre, cover has increased slightly, and strip frequency has increased to 29%. Use remains moderate to heavy and vigor is normal on most plants. However, the number of decadent plants has doubled to 35% of the population. Recruitment is marginal but should rebound with a return to normal precipitation. Secondary browse species, mountain big sagebrush and green ephedra, both show similar levels of use compared to 1997, but decadence has also increased. The browse component has a stable trend overall. Trend for the herbaceous understory is down slightly. Sum of nested frequency of perennial grasses has remained stable but frequency of perennial forbs has declined. Total herbaceous cover has also declined from 17% in 1997 to only 7% in 2002. Grasses and forbs remain unevenly distributed and composition is poor.

### TREND ASSESSMENT

soil - down (1)

browse - stable (3)

herbaceous understory - down slightly and poor (2)

### HERBACEOUS TRENDS --

Herd unit 16A, Study no: 18

Type	Species	Nested Frequency				Quadrat Frequency				Average Cover %	
		'83	'89	'97	'02	'83	'89	'97	'02	'97	'02
G	Agropyron spicatum	<sub>a</sub> 79	<sub>b</sub> 141	<sub>b</sub> 127	<sub>b</sub> 120	33	59	50	51	6.26	3.11
G	Bromus tectorum (a)	-	-	<sub>b</sub> 105	<sub>a</sub> 33	-	-	36	12	1.05	.28
G	Oryzopsis hymenoides	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
G	Poa fendleriana	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
G	Poa secunda	<sub>a</sub> 25	<sub>ab</sub> 31	<sub>bc</sub> 62	<sub>c</sub> 66	11	15	25	26	1.37	.33
Total for Annual Grasses		0	0	105	33	0	0	36	12	1.05	0.28
Total for Perennial Grasses		106	174	189	186	45	75	75	77	7.64	3.44
Total for Grasses		106	174	294	219	45	75	111	89	8.69	3.72
F	Agoseris glauca	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	.01
F	Alyssum alyssoides (a)	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	.01	-
F	Arabis spp.	1	-	5	6	1	-	2	5	.01	.02
F	Astragalus spp.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	.00
F	Calochortus nuttallii	9	3	10	7	4	1	4	5	.02	.02
F	Chaenactis douglasii	3	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	.00
F	Collinsia parviflora (a)	-	-	4	1	-	-	1	1	.00	.00
F	Crepis acuminata	<sub>a</sub> 14	<sub>a</sub> 17	<sub>b</sub> 53	<sub>a</sub> 16	6	9	20	7	2.03	.08
F	Cruciferae	<sub>a</sub> -	<sub>a</sub> -	<sub>b</sub> 43	<sub>a</sub> -	-	-	15	-	.12	-
F	Cryptantha spp.	<sub>b</sub> 78	<sub>a</sub> 30	<sub>a</sub> 27	<sub>a</sub> 11	37	17	14	5	.12	.02
F	Descurainia pinnata (a)	-	-	18	12	-	-	7	4	.03	.02
F	Eriogonum brevicaulae	3	7	7	7	1	3	3	3	.01	.04

Type	Species	Nested Frequency				Quadrat Frequency				Average Cover %	
		'83	'89	'97	'02	'83	'89	'97	'02	'97	'02
F	Erigeron spp.	<sub>b</sub> 19	<sub>a</sub> 3	<sub>a</sub> 2	<sub>a</sub> -	6	1	1	-	.00	-
F	Galium aparine (a)	-	-	16	5	-	-	6	2	.20	.01
F	Gilia spp. (a)	-	-	<sub>a</sub> 12	<sub>b</sub> 29	-	-	4	10	.02	.05
F	Haplopappus acaulis	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	.15	-
F	Hackelia patens	<sub>ab</sub> 5	<sub>b</sub> 9	<sub>a</sub> -	<sub>b</sub> 10	3	5	-	6	-	.03
F	Lactuca serriola	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	.00
F	Leucelene ericoides	<sub>a</sub> -	<sub>a</sub> -	<sub>c</sub> 16	<sub>b</sub> 11	-	-	5	4	.24	.04
F	Machaeranthera canescens	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
F	Penstemon spp.	-	-	6	-	-	-	2	-	.01	-
F	Physaria australis	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
F	Physalis hederifolia	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	.00	-
F	Phlox hoodii	<sub>a</sub> 112	<sub>b</sub> 155	<sub>a</sub> 89	<sub>a</sub> 102	47	60	38	42	1.88	2.34
F	Phlox longifolia	<sub>a</sub> 26	<sub>ab</sub> 30	<sub>b</sub> 56	<sub>ab</sub> 40	11	14	25	18	.20	.09
F	Ranunculus testiculatus (a)	-	-	<sub>b</sub> 275	<sub>a</sub> 139	-	-	82	48	3.50	.85
F	Stanleya pinnata	<sub>ab</sub> 7	<sub>b</sub> 17	<sub>a</sub> -	<sub>a</sub> -	3	6	-	-	-	-
F	Unknown forb-annual (a)	-	-	8	-	-	-	5	-	.10	-
F	Zigadenus paniculatus	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	.00	-
Total for Annual Forbs		0	0	338	186	0	0	107	65	3.87	0.93
Total for Perennial Forbs		281	273	320	219	122	118	132	100	4.82	2.73
Total for Forbs		281	273	658	405	122	118	239	165	8.70	3.67

Values with different subscript letters are significantly different at alpha = 0.10

#### BROWSE TRENDS --

Herd unit 16A, Study no: 18

Type	Species	Strip Frequency		Average Cover %	
		'97	'02	'97	'02
B	Artemisia tridentata vaseyana	13	10	.74	1.02
B	Cercocarpus montanus	26	29	4.73	5.89
B	Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus stenophyllus	5	8	.36	.21
B	Ephedra viridis	18	20	2.62	3.43
B	Juniperus osteosperma	3	2	3.95	2.48
B	Pinus edulis	0	2	-	.66
B	Quercus gambelii	0	0	-	.00
Total for Browse		65	71	12.42	13.70

# CANOPY COVER --

Herd unit 16A , Study no: 18

Species	Percent Cover		Trees per Acre		Average diameter (in)	
	'97	'02	'97	'02	'97	'02
Juniperus osteosperma	6.4	3	52	63	10.6	11.0
Pinus edulis	-	.40	-	-	-	-

## Point-Quarter Tree Data

# Key Browse Annual Leader Growth

Herd unit 16A , Study no: 18

Species	Average leader growth (in) '02
Cercocarpus montanus	2.5

# BASIC COVER --

Herd unit 16A, Study no: 18

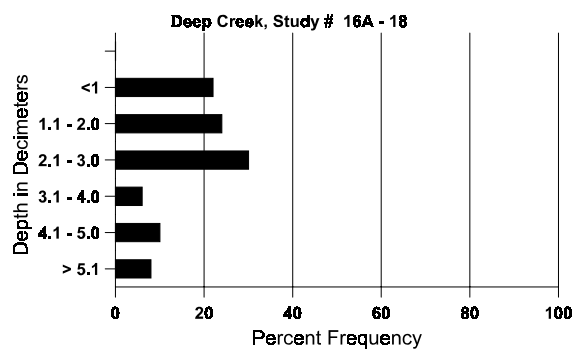
Cover Type	Nested Frequency		Average Cover %			
	'97	'02	'83	'89	'97	'02
Vegetation	358	270	2.50	9.75	27.87	23.49
Rock	211	240	2.25	5.25	8.19	7.31
Pavement	312	323	6.75	20.50	20.05	10.19
Litter	382	359	46.50	33.75	25.98	27.82
Cryptogams	35	30	2.00	0	.67	.88
Bare Ground	286	326	40.00	30.75	25.02	47.01

# SOIL ANALYSIS DATA --

Herd Unit 16A, Study no: 18, Deep Creek

Effective rooting depth (in)	Temp °F (depth)	pH	%sand	%silt	%clay	%0M	PPM P	PPM K	dS/m
18.3	49.0 (17.0)	7.2	28.7	19.4	51.8	1.2	6.6	124.8	.4

## Stoniness Index



PELLET GROUP FREQUENCY --

Herd unit 16A, Study no: 18

Type	Quadrat Frequency		Pellet Transect	
	'97	'02	Pellet Groups per Acre 02	Days Use per Acre (ha) 02
Sheep	-	12	722	56 (137)
Rabbit	9	15	-	-
Elk	2	1	-	-
Deer	16	1	122	9 (23)

BROWSE CHARACTERISTICS --

Herd unit 16A, Study no: 18

A G R E	Y R	Form Class (No. of Plants)									Vigor Class				Plants Per Acre	Average (inches) Ht. Cr.		Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4				
Artemisia tridentata vaseyana																		
Y	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0		0	
	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0		0	
	97	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	20		1	
	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0		0	
M	83	2	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	300	28	34	9
	89	-	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	200	21	19	6
	97	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	180	26	30	9
	02	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	120	24	25	6
D	83	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	233			7
	89	-	4	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	5	300			9
	97	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	100			5
	02	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	120			6
X	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0			0
	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0			0
	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	340			17
	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	360			18
% Plants Showing		<u>Moderate Use</u>			<u>Heavy Use</u>			<u>Poor Vigor</u>			<u>%Change</u>							
'83		50%			38%			00%			- 6%							
'89		47%			40%			33%			-40%							
'97		13%			00%			13%			-20%							
'02		58%			00%			08%										
Total Plants/Acre (excluding Dead & Seedlings)												'83	533	Dec:	44%			
												'89	500		60%			
												'97	300		33%			
												'02	240		50%			

A G E	Y R	Form Class (No. of Plants)									Vigor Class				Plants Per Acre	Average (inches)		Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4		Ht.	Cr.	
Cercocarpus montanus																		
Y	83	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	133		4	
	89	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	133		4	
	97	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	120		6	
	02	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	40		2	
M	83	1	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	300	35	36	9
	89	-	3	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	266	40	41	8
	97	-	17	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	620	39	48	31
	02	10	8	6	-	5	-	3	-	-	32	-	-	-	640	42	50	32
D	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0		0	
	89	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	66		2	
	97	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	120		6	
	02	2	7	7	-	1	1	-	-	-	13	-	-	5	360		18	
X	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0		0	
	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0		0	
	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0		0	
	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20		1	
% Plants Showing		<u>Moderate Use</u>			<u>Heavy Use</u>			<u>Poor Vigor</u>			<u>%Change</u>							
'83		77%			15%			00%			+ 7%							
'89		79%			21%			14%			+46%							
'97		63%			35%			02%			+17%							
'02		42%			27%			10%										
Total Plants/Acre (excluding Dead & Seedlings)												'83	433	Dec:	0%			
												'89	465		14%			
												'97	860		14%			
												'02	1040		35%			
Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus stenophyllus																		
M	83	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	100	11	14	3
	89	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	133	10	13	4
	97	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	80	10	16	4
	02	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	140	10	20	7
D	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0		0	
	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0		0	
	97	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	20		1	
	02	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	60		3	
% Plants Showing		<u>Moderate Use</u>			<u>Heavy Use</u>			<u>Poor Vigor</u>			<u>%Change</u>							
'83		00%			00%			00%			+25%							
'89		25%			00%			00%			-25%							
'97		00%			00%			00%			+50%							
'02		20%			20%			00%										
Total Plants/Acre (excluding Dead & Seedlings)												'83	100	Dec:	0%			
												'89	133		0%			
												'97	100		20%			
												'02	200		30%			



A G E	Y R	Form Class (No. of Plants)									Vigor Class				Plants Per Acre	Average (inches) Ht. Cr.		Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4				
Cowania mexicana stansburiana																		
M	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	89	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	66	26	35	2
	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	18	18	0
% Plants Showing		<u>Moderate Use</u>				<u>Heavy Use</u>				<u>Poor Vigor</u>				<u>%Change</u>				
'83		00%				00%				00%								
'89		100%				00%				00%								
'97		00%				00%				00%								
'02		00%				00%				00%								
Total Plants/Acre (excluding Dead & Seedlings)												'83	0	Dec:	-			
												'89	66		-			
												'97	0		-			
												'02	0		-			
Ephedra viridis																		
Y	83	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	33			1
	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0			0
	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0			0
	02	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	40			2
M	83	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	200	40	48	6
	89	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	133	35	24	4
	97	14	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	18	-	1	-	380	41	56	19
	02	18	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	460	42	53	23
D	83	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	66			2
	89	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	200			6
	97	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	60			3
	02	7	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	8	-	-	2	200			10
X	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0			0
	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0			0
	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0			0
	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120			6
% Plants Showing		<u>Moderate Use</u>				<u>Heavy Use</u>				<u>Poor Vigor</u>				<u>%Change</u>				
'83		11%				00%				00%				+10%				
'89		00%				00%				00%				+24%				
'97		27%				00%				05%				+37%				
'02		14%				00%				06%								
Total Plants/Acre (excluding Dead & Seedlings)												'83	299	Dec:	22%			
												'89	333		60%			
												'97	440		14%			
												'02	700		29%			

A G E	Y R	Form Class (No. of Plants)									Vigor Class				Plants Per Acre	Average (inches) Ht. Cr.		Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1	2	3	4				
Juniperus osteosperma																		
M	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	66	67	207	2
	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	66	165	136	2
	97	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	60	-	-	3
	02	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	60	-	-	3
X	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0			0
	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0			0
	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40			2
	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40			2
% Plants Showing		<u>Moderate Use</u>			<u>Heavy Use</u>			<u>Poor Vigor</u>			<u>%Change</u>							
'83		00%			00%			00%			+ 0%							
'89		00%			00%			00%			- 9%							
'97		00%			33%			00%			+ 0%							
'02		00%			00%			00%										
Total Plants/Acre (excluding Dead & Seedlings)												'83		66	Dec:		-	
												'89		66			-	
												'97		60			-	
												'02		60			-	
Pinus edulis																		
M	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	0
	02	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	40	-	-	2
% Plants Showing		<u>Moderate Use</u>			<u>Heavy Use</u>			<u>Poor Vigor</u>			<u>%Change</u>							
'83		00%			00%			00%										
'89		00%			00%			00%										
'97		00%			00%			00%										
'02		00%			00%			00%										
Total Plants/Acre (excluding Dead & Seedlings)												'83		0	Dec:		-	
												'89		0			-	
												'97		0			-	
												'02		40			-	